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6 AUG 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant Deputy Director for Intelligence

THROUGH : Director of Basic and Geographic Intelligence

FROM : Chief, Map Library Division, OBGI

SUBJECT : Map Procurement Requirements

- 1. During FY-1969 the Interagency Map Procurement Program acquired 79,743 map sheets from the various countries around the world. This represents procurement activity by Geographic Attaches, receipts from exchange arrangements (Att. I), and procurement by special request to Embassies and other posts. This total reflects the requirements of the participating agencies. These requirements are revised every six months. The latest revision, April 1970, is enclosed as Attachment II to this memo.
- 2. In response to the Summary of Requirements prepared by the Interagency Map and Publications Acquisitions Committee (IMPAC), approximately 53% (42,510 sheets) of the sheets acquired were transmitted to the U.S. Topographic Command, the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress, the Aeronautical Chart and Information Service, the Oceanographic Office, the National Security Agency, the U.S. Geological Survey, and others. The remaining 47% (37,233 sheets) of total map acquisitions were retained in the Map Library Division of CIA.
- 3. Of the 37,233 sheets retained in the Map Library Division, CIA, approximately 10,000 sheets are multiple copies of several score titles ordered from Great Britain, France, U.S.S.R., Germany, and a few other countries. These sheets are specifically ordered, by Procurement Request, at the direction of the Reference Branch, in order that they may meet requests for those sheets. This means that approximately 27,000 sheets were obtained in FY-1969, for inclusion in the collections of the Map Library. See Attachment III, for samples of specific Procurement Requests.
- 4. The total of 27,000 sheets should be modified by one other factor, and that is the placing of new titles in the Repository Collection. In FY-1969, a total of 1,064 sheets

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were placed in that collection, and this amount would thus decrease the total input to the Map Library Collections to 25,936.

- 5. During the past four years the Map Library has destroyed an average of 19,124 map sheets per year. These are older maps, out-dated maps, earlier editions, and other maps no longer of intelligence interest. Modified by this destruction figure, the net intake to the Map Library Collection in the past year was 6,812.
- and Statistical Summary of Maps and Publications Acquired by the Map Library Division, BGI, During Fiscal Year 1969, shows that map acquisition, country by country, around the world, seems to be conducted on a logical basis, from the point of view of quantity. A total of 142 countries provide the maps for the various participating agencies. The countries of western Europe provide greater quantities than many other countries of the world, as would be expected. They not only provide copies which we use for distribution purposes, but they provide maps which they have made of other parts of the world. Other receipts, ranging from a few maps to a few hundred, seem to reflect the productive capacity of the countries involved. See Attachment IV.

For example, in FY-1969, the Map Library received 462 maps from Sweden. Of this total 103 new special subject map titles were included (in 2 copies each for a total of 206 sheets) and 145 new series titles were received (in 2 copies each for a total of 290 sheets). Theoretically, we should have received 490 sheets; actually we received 462. Obviously, some sheets were received in only one copy. Attachment V includes a sample Swedish 1:50,000 topographic map. This is an excellent map series, which includes a considerable amount of physical and cultural information. There are 698 sheets in this series.

The Map Library does and should hold this entire series. It receives new sheets on exchange, as they are issued, and new editions as they are prepared. This example is typical of many countries around the world.

7. With respect to quality and use of maps, the Map Library Division has in preparation a Map Library Procurement Policy Guide which formalizes existing policy. Contributions have

been made to this by all key officers in the Division. Analysis of map use shows the following:

Most used maps:

Topography, city plans, political,

physical, roads.

Considerable use:

Agriculture, air, general, industry, inland waterways, land use, military, minerals, ocean waterways, oil, peoples, ethnology, linguistics, power, rail-roads, resources, fishing, telecommunications, transportation, vegetation.

water supply.

Least use:

Base, climate, health, history, religion, trade.

Awareness of these use patterns facilitates the direction of procurement policy, statement of priorities, and concentration of procurement man-hours.

Every effort is made to maintain the quality element in procured maps. The new Guide contains a section on Map Rejection, and details information on maps which should be rejected. These include simple orientation maps, pictorial maps, cartograms, simple outline maps on which statistical information is portrayed by charts, graphs, etc.), and maps presenting subject matter of no intelligence interest, sphemeral maps.

8. The Map Library Division believes that the Interagency Map Procurement Program has functioned in a highly satisfactory manner for some 23 years. It has the full support of all military, intelligence and civilian map producing or consuming agencies in the U. S. government. Contributions of money, materials, man-hours and moral support are made by all agencies. Each agency up-dates its requirements for maps and related materials every six months. The total quantities of maps received (79,742 in FY-1969) are in accord with the requirements of the consumer agencies. The absence of complaints seems to indicate that each agency is receiving useful materials, of good quality. All participating agencies, and their Directors, at the highest levels, have risen to support the program many times in the past, when economy measures have threatened funds or Geographic Attaché positions. In brief, the Program seems to be satisfying its customers.

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